

## Turkey Time Fine, But We Still Need 'Fixings'

The Thanksgiving holiday continued to make a turkey of our fund campaign Friday as only \$165.50 came in. At least we hope it was the holiday, and that we'll now go ahead full speed to complete the \$60,000. The intrepid garment workers are responsible for a large part of what was received. They brought along another \$68, taking them up to about the \$2,500 mark so far. Of this, they got \$25 from friends in the South. Thirteen was brought in by that tireless little silver-haired garment worker from the Bronx, Ella, who has herself collected a few hundred so far. Thirty dollars is to be credited to George Morris' column.

An AFL worker from Brooklyn sends in \$17, collected, we assume, from fellow workers and neighbors.

There is ten from New Haven, \$9 from Philadelphia, a dollar

Received Friday ---- \$ 165.50  
Total so far ---- \$49,224.69  
Still to go ---- \$10,775.31

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

from Baltimore—all on coupon from Baltimore—all on coupon comes a couple of tens from Manhattanites, \$10 and \$2 from two Bronxites respectively, \$6 from a Brooklynite.

A couple of contributors support the idea of leaflet reprints of the editorial on McCarthy in Thursday's paper:

"By all means, we must reach the general public with leaflet distributions such as today's editorial on McCarthyism," writes a New Yorker in sending five "Even with limited resources, we can accomplish much in the fight against McCarthyism by a well-organized leaflet campaign in which everyone possible participates. People want to do something about it."

Another writes: "Here's one dollar for printing 'The Would-Be Dictator' in a one-page leaflet."

Several of Friday's contributors are the regulars, those who give systematically.

"Please accept my promised weekly contribution," says one note, enclosed with a dollar. "I (Continued on Page 6)

# Daily Worker

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## AFL Assails House Plot To Kill Social Security

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A hard-hitting battle to save America's social security system now under attack by the GOP was seen looming today in the House Committee meetings which will continue tomorrow (Monday). A group of GOP reactionaries in control of a House Committee "studying"

## Wash. State Demos Blast McCarthyism, Score the 'Big Lie'

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—Washington State Democratic Party leaders came out fighting against McCarthyism this week.

Scorching resolutions adopted unanimously by the party's state central committee here Sunday charged the McCarthyite peril "has broken out in book burning, religious persecution, witchhunting, character assassination, guilt by association and the big lie."

The top Democratic body also charged that in the Harry Dexter White smear campaign, Republicans have employed "an old trick . . . frequently used by fascist states—that of erecting a smokescreen to divert the people's

minds from the terrible inadequacies of the administration."

"We are alarmed at the very real threat to our civil liberties when secret files are used for political purposes and as substitute for the due process of law," the resolution declared.

The actions reflecting growing awareness in Democratic ranks that McCarthyite terror tactics are directed not at Communists alone but at leading, conservative figures in their own party.

The resolutions against McCarthyism and condemning Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell for "prostituting" his powers "for hopes of political gain" were accompanied (Continued on Page 6)

the social security system unleashed an attack last week through the committee's chairman, Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb).

Curtis shocked the labor movement by subpoenaing Arthur J. Altmeyer, New Deal-appointed authority on unemployment and old age benefits, instead of merely asking him to appear as is usually the case.

AFL representative, Andrew Biemiller, told the country that the AFL had asked months ago for permission to defend the social security system before the committee but had received no answer as yet.

AFL social security director, Nelson Cruikshank, wants to testify. He denounced GOP chairman Curtis as an out and out enemy of the New Deal's old age pension and unemployment insurance system. He noted that Curtis asked Congressmen to tell him what is wrong with the old-age payments system. He warned that Curtis is out to reduce all old-age and unemployment benefits and also to force all beneficiaries to submit to a means test before receiving the payments.

At the weekend hearing on Friday, Democrat Rep. John Dingell of Michigan agreed angrily with his Democratic colleague Rep. H. P. Eberhardt of Pennsylvania, that the hearings "are nothing but an attempt to . . . discredit and smash

the present social security system." Dingell shouted that the subpoena against Altmeyer was a "damned crime" and "slippery underhanded work."

Altmeyer put his finger on the GOP tactic of wrecking social security when he warned the GOP chairman Curtis that he was wrong in asserting that the government has only a "contract" with the 90,000,000 citizens and that this "contract" would be cancelled or reduced. The social security payments of old age and unemployment insurance are a "statutory right" of the people, Altmeyer insisted and that it was "inconceivable" that Congress would take away survivor or retirement benefits from the Americans who paid in so much and who need it so badly.

Curtis tried to rush Altmeyer's testimony, bringing from Rep. Dingell the bitter protest that "The witness has been subpoenaed, shackled to appear for three days. He doesn't have to rush through, without interruptions."

It is expected that labor will move actively against the GOP wrecking scheme.

## Sat Near White Girl, Negro Soldiers Fined

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—Fines totaling \$1,573 were levied against a busload of Negro soldiers here because one of them sat near a white girl. They were charged with disorderly conduct after one of them failed to move when the white girl took the seat next to him to go to another part of the bus.

The police said they arrested fifty soldiers, including 2d Lieut. Austell Sherard. They ordered the driver to take the load of soldiers to the police station.

John L. Rice, city judge, said the white girl testified she asked the Negro soldier to move. He refused, she added, and other soldiers joined in the discussion. The driver called the police.

Policemen D. A. Neely and J. D. Worthy reported that the Negro officer intervened when they tried to find the soldier.

The officer was fined \$200 for disorderly conduct and for interfering with police. Forty-five soldiers were fined \$25.50 each for disorderly conduct, one was fined \$125.50 and another \$100 on the same charge.

Fort Jackson authorities, commenting on the incident, said:

"When military personnel go off the post they come subject to local laws. . . . The Army expects its personnel, whether on the post or off, to be law-abiding at all times."

## Engravers' Strike Keeps Six Papers Shut as Other Unions Honor Pickets

Six New York City newspapers, with combined daily circulation of 5,169,000, were shut down tight for the second day yesterday when nearly 20,000 newspaper employees refused to cross picket lines set up by 400 striking AFL photo-engravers. The strikers, members of the AFL International

Photo-Engravers Union walked off the job after voting 207 to 147 against accepting a New York City Publishers Association proposal to submit their wage dispute to arbitration. They are demanding increases from \$15 a week in the present wage scale of \$120 to \$131 a week.

Not affected by the strike are the Daily Worker and the Herald Tribune, both of which have their photo-engaving done by commercial firms not involved in the negotiations; the Brooklyn Eagle and papers in Queens, not members of the Publishers Association.

The "Enquirer," a small weekly anti-labor tabloid, published by Generoso Pope, Jr., also not involved in the negotiations, is taking advantage of the situation and is publishing daily editions.

Closed by the strike are the New York Times, Daily News, Daily Mirror, Journal-American, Post, and World-Telegram and Sun.

When the photo-engravers placed pickets at entrances to the struck

newspaper plants editorial and office staff members of the CIO Newspaper Guild reporting refused to cross the lines when they reported for work. Members of the AFL Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen's Union and Stereotypers Union likewise honored the picket lines. The engravers and other mechanical workers honored

the Guild picket lines at the Telegram strike. Spokesmen for the struck papers said they were purchasing advertising space in today's edition of the Herald Tribune—several pages each—in which they plan to run small editions.

There were reports that members of various unions on the

Herald-Tribune were considering a policy of refusing to handle material from the struck papers. They called it "struck copy" and appealed to officers of their unions for a decision on what to do about it.

Of the afternoon papers, the Post and World-Telegram and Sun failed to publish a single edition Saturday. The Journal-American closed down after publishing an early Saturday edition.

The affected papers have a combined Sunday circulation of 7,736,697. The Times, News and Mirror managed to distribute to newsstands, magazine and feature sections of their Sunday editions. These sections minus the news and sports sections were printed in advance of the 7 a.m. Saturday strike deadline.

Federal Conciliator Bernard J. Forman, said he would seek a new meeting between the photo-

## DAILY WORKER NOT INVOLVED; INTRODUCE IT TO NEW READERS

The Daily Worker has its photo-engraving done by a commercial firm not involved in the dispute with the AFL Photo-Engravers Union and is thus not affected by the current newspaper strike.

Both the Daily Worker and The Worker on Sunday will be distributed to the newsstands and mailed to subscribers as usual. Be sure to get your copy of the Daily Worker and The Worker at your regular newsstand. When you have finished reading it pass it on to your friends and shopmates.

Arrange with your newsstand operator to reserve you extra copies of the paper for distribution to your friends and neighbors.

Keep up with the TRUTH IN THE NEWS by becoming a regular reader of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

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# Need Fast Action to Stop Unemployment—Mine Mill

DENVER, Nov. 29 (FP).—An action program in the U.S. and Canada to counteract an "economic crisis in the nonferrous metals industry" and the "signs of a threatening general economic collapse" was unveiled here Nov. 27 by the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers executive board after a four-day meeting.

"Unemployed workers and bankrupt businesses are again producing ghost towns throughout the west for the first time since the depression of the '30s," the union warned.

"Thousands of workers in our industry have been laid off, others have had cutbacks in total hours and takehome pay; still others face threatened loss of jobs and income as the crisis begins to spread to other metals, to other sections of the industry."

The board pointed out the crisis in nonferrous metals, until recently confined to lead and zinc, now threatens to engulf the copper and brass sections of the industry.

"Mounting stocks of unsold metals point toward truly devastating catastrophe unless urgently needed remedial action is undertaken," the board said, adding that "one out of every three former workers in lead-zinc mines is now out of the industry," and "whole communities in both the U. S. and Canada have been economically devastated."

The Mine-Mill leaders cited four main contributing factors in the crisis:

"1. Monopoly control of the industry which has been extended to new foreign properties in recent years. Production of these new mines, operated with low-wage labor, is now displacing U. S. and Canadian production."

"2. Stockpiling, which gave bonanza profits to the monopolies, created artificial shortages and boosted prices to fantastic levels,"

supplying monopolies "with an alibi for grabbing up new foreign mines."

"3. Pressure on western Europe to rearm has brought on a general economic decline in those countries and has shrunk the market for metals over there."

"4. The choking-off of trade with eastern Europe and China where large potential markets for metals now exist. The lack of trade between east and west Europe has also been a strong factor in the economic deterioration in the latter area."

Assailing proposals to raise tariffs, the union said it had opposed "so-called solutions which sought to divide up a shrinking market rather than looking toward larger shares of an expanding market." It charged that the Eisenhower administration has failed to show any understanding of "the urgent need of unemployed workers, of hardpressed small businessmen and of independent operators facing extinction." Among its proposals for solving the crisis were:

Direct federal aid to unemployed workers in addition to present jobless benefits, immediate and substantial wage increases for workers still employed and increased tax exemptions for all those earning \$5,000 a year and less;

Passage of the Murray premium price plan bill S 1539, to provide immediate relief for the small and marginal mine operations hit hardest by the crisis;

A largescale public works program to consume "gigantic amounts" of lead, zinc, copper and other metals and to provide tens

of thousands of jobs;

Increased foreign consumption of metals and goods containing these metals by "modifying or removing all barriers to world trade, including those which now exist between the eastern and western halves of the world."

## Labor Youth League Faces McCarran Board Today in D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—For the first time in U. S. history, a proceeding is under way to outlaw the organization of young adults and teen-agers and imprison its leaders. Tomorrow morning (Monday) the Subversive Activities Control Board began hearings on Attorney General Brownell's demand that it brand the Labor Youth League a "Communist-front" under the McCarran Act of 1950.

Labor attorney Samuel Gruber of Stamford, Conn., is representing the LYL. Joseph Bucholt, Purple Heart veteran and New York State LYL chairman is acting on behalf of the group's national council.

In a statement issued yesterday the League charged that the "Communist-front" label is being applied to all political opponents of the Republican Administration:

"We will prove that the attack on our League is especially designed to intimidate young Americans, who are fed up with higher draft calls, mounting layoffs, and deteriorating school facilities. We will prove that this attack is designed to stifle the voice and role within the youth movement of an

## Detroit Unionists on Air Hail Radulovich Reversal

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Airforce reversal of its ouster of Lt. Milo Radulovich proves that the people of America can defeat McCarthyism when they put up a real fight is the sentiment of the United Automobile Workers.

Guy Nunn, UAW broadcaster, put it this way:

"It offers refreshing proof that public opinion and public pressure—so regrettably inert in so many such cases—can penetrate even the closed doors and the closed minds of the military bureaucracy."

Noting that the lieutenant had

voiced his thanks to the many individuals and groups who demanded a fair hearing and fair verdict for him, Nunn added:

"It seems to us that the public can be grateful to Milo Radulovich in turn. He refused to run in silent acceptance of what the Airforce tried to do to him. He chose to fight, and in winning that fight he has won something for all of us."

Immensely happy at the news, Lt. Radulovich and his family posed for photographs which were carried prominently in all Detroit dailies.

"I think this decision strikes a blow at guilt by association which has no place in our life," the 27-year-old reservist asserted in a broadcast interview.

Secretary of Airforce Talbot's announcement that he had reversed the verdict of three colonels at Selfridge Field followed President Eisenhower's speech in which he said everyone has the right to meet his accuser face to face. Two months ago Radulovich had not been allowed this right—but had been confronted by sealed charges from unknown sources regarding his family ties. Later Secretary of Defense Wilson indicated that his ouster would be upheld.

But in the meantime, with the able assistance of his attorney, Charles Lockwood, Radulovich brought his case to millions over television, through newspapers, at public meetings.

In view of what the President called the "outraged citizenry" in this case, Talbot had to reverse the kangaroo verdict. While Radulovich seems to be entirely satisfied, it is to be hoped that his later job opportunities in the field of meteorology will not be undermined.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

## China Opening New Oil Area

TOKYO, Nov. 29.—Peking radio disclosed yesterday that People's China has hopes of opening a vast new oil producing area in Szechuan province of southwest China.

A broadcast monitored here said four test wells were being drilled in the central and northern parts of the province "where large oil deposits are believed to exist."

The first well was drilled to a depth of about 1,300 feet by mid-November, the broadcast said. Drilling of the other three test wells "started recently," it added.

## IN ABKHAZIA, USSR

# A Visit to the 'Land of the Golden Fleece'

By RALPH PARKER  
SUKHUMI, USSR

THE BUS in which we were traveling along the Black Sea coast suddenly swung into an avenue of tall cypress trees. Lemon grooves and fields of tobacco and Indian corn lined the road.

We pulled up in the square of the collective farm village. It was as spick-and-span as a corner of Holland. New houses, stone or cement built with palm trees and cauree bushes. There was a line of cars outside the village store.

We walked over to the board of honor in the middle of the square. It contained pictures of leading workers of the Colchidea Kolkhoz, the majority of them women. Though there were Russian, Ukrainian, Greek and Armenian names, the majority were Abkhazian.

The farm we were visiting was one of a score in the sub-tropical coastal belt between Gagra and Sukhumi. Man has worked this soil since the Black Sea receded during the Bronze Age and the forefathers of the Abkhazians came out of the Caucasian mountains in search of salt.

Legend has it that this is the land of the Golden Fleece and that the Argonauts landed on the edge of the pine grove which now forms one of the boundaries of the Colchidea Kolkhoz.

LEGEND APART, Abkhazia was one of the world's oldest colonies. Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Persians, Turks and Russians in turn came here for its gold and wool, its women and boys, its magnificent timber and its luscious fruit.

But since 1921 Abkhazia has been an autonomous republic part of the Georgian soviet socialist republic, and since 1937 has had its own constitution. Today this ancient land is a young part of a new world. Life there provides a vivid example of the benefits that accrue to a remote, colonial area by association with a Russia where working-class power is supreme.

The farm-lands, over one half of them devoted to intensive cultivation of cash and technical crops, are the hinterland of a holiday area that serves the whole of the Soviet Union.

Poised on the steep wooded slopes above the tideless sea, the occasional imperial palaces and rich men's villas to shame. For dozens of miles of some of the most splendid scenery in the world a planned holiday resort has been laid out in a way that does least harm to the natural setting.

In Abkhazia alone the accommodations in san and rest homes rose during the 20 years before the war from 2,000 to 50,000. And this does not take into account in the much larger number of holiday makers who find for themselves—the "savages" as they call themselves.

TO GAIN an idea of the popularity of these holiday places one needed but to join a queue in any market waiting to send fruit parcels. Once we found ourselves with a doctor from Mtsensk, a lumberjack from an island in the Arctic, two Party officials from Kiev, a farmer from Omsk and an engineer from the Urals.

Visitors like these bring a lot

of money into Abkhazia and the working people of these parts have greatly benefitted as a result. Excellent roads, a new coastal railway, up-to-date public services in the towns, these are largely financed by the money spent by Russian workers on holiday.

The increase in holiday accommodations has been accompanied by an increase in educational facilities for the Abkhazian people. In its present form—with Georgian characters—the Abkhazian written language is only 25 years old, yet there is practically no illiteracy, and for some 65,000 Abkhazians there exist no less than 50 secondary schools.

As a producer of valuable crops, Abkhazia has greatly benefited from the transformation of its colonial relationship with Russia to one of equal partnership. The Abkhazian agricultural worker employed in state citrus fruit, tea or tobacco farms is paid at rates that apply to all parts of the Soviet Union and has all the advantages of national social insurance schemes.

Because of the high value of their cash crops the Abkhazian collective farmers are among the richest in the USSR. You will find more privately owned Moskvich motor cars in the villages of Abkhazia and neighboring Adjara than in any other country district in the Soviet Union.

THE FARMS of Colchidea are a pattern of what recent government measures intend all Soviet collective farms to be. The proximity of a well organized health resort regions and a modern food-processing

industry has led to an efficient relationship between supplier and consumer being established. Procurement prices for cash crops has been consistently high and the presence of large numbers of holiday makers in the region has provided a ready market for smallholders' produce.

To see what the recent raising of state procurement prices for vegetables, meat and dairy produce and the improvement of collection services can lead to, one needs only visit the rich fruit, tea and tobacco farms of Abkhazia. In this republic 80,000 acres now put to subtropical crops, 25,000 to vines.

Rising in vertical belts above the crowded beaches are plantations of olive, tea, tangerines, eucalyptus, tung-trees and vine. There is not a cottage in the mountain valleys without its cluster of beehives. High cash incentives are stimulating good-husbandry among a people who only in the past two or three decades have had the confidence to descend from mountain fastnesses and occupy land on the fertile coastal fringe.

It is typical of Soviet conditions that in a former colonial area agricultural conditions are among the most advanced in the land—a striking proof that the new relationship between Russia and her former colonies is of mutual benefit.

Now plans are afoot to increase these benefits. Though the Abkhazian farms provide an adequate supply base to the institutions catering for holiday makers, there are still shortcomings in the supplies to that

increasingly large number of people who like to plan their own holidays, touring in their own cars, camping-out or lodging in private cottages. They have to rely largely on food that is brought into the markets. Recent measures, however, while still encouraging the kolhoz-market system, aim at increasing food supplies through shops and restaurants via new food processing plants.

THE PROSPERITY of Colchides is partly to be explained by the proximity of food-processing plants to the source of supply, for this is no longer a colonial area from which food is extracted to be worked up elsewhere. This rational disposition of light industry, typical of newly developed parts of the USSR, is lacking elsewhere, and it is to obviate the resulting unevenness of distribution that the government's vast new factory building program has been launched—with new sugar refineries in Moldavia and the Ukraine, canneries in the Urals and North Caucasus, textile mills in Central Asia and dairy plants in the Volga valley.

The implementing of these new plans for material well-being will lead to a further flow of wealth into former colonial regions like Abkhazia. They will benefit not only from the higher procurement prices paid for agricultural produce, but also from the state's investments in new processing factories.

No wonder the Abkhazians feel they are living in the happiest days of their 2,500-year old history.



# Canadian Auto Local Wants China Trade to Save Jobs

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 29.—(ALN)—Immediate steps by the government "to arrange trade with the present government of China" was proposed in a wire sent to Canadian Prime Minister St. Laurent in a wire from Local 195, United Auto Workers (CCL). The local, which includes Chrysler Corp. employees, acted after a Chrysler spokesman in Detroit announced his company would enter the Chinese market if and when the U. S. government lifted its ban on trade.

The Local 195 statement, approved unanimously at a membership meeting, said: "U. S.

Chrysler announcement it wants to sell cars and trucks to China makes it necessary for Canadian government to act at once to arrange trade with present Chinese government so that Canadian autoworkers can produce cars and trucks for the vast Chinese market and avert the rapidly spreading unemployment crisis in the auto industry."

The Chrysler spokesman, C. B. Thomas, said the export market for U. S. cars was "on the downgrade" but that China appears to be opening up as a possible market. "We will sell cars to anyone the government says we can sell them to," he said.

Layoffs and threats of layoffs among auto workers, textile and farm machinery workers are causing increasing alarm among Canadian unions. In St. Catharines, Ont., the city council endorsed a brief submitted by UAW Local 199 which pointed out that 800 workers have been laid off at McKinnon Industries. The council ordered copies of the union statement sent to the provincial and federal governments.

Gordon L. Lambert, who read the union brief to the council, said many of the laid off workers are running out of unemployment insurance and soon will be

forced to seek city relief. He said 1954 would be worse than 1953 because "we have been informed that Canadian CM plants will not be supplying foreign trade, to the same extent as in 1953."

At CM's Oshaway plant it is reported that the complete knockdown department where autos are packaged for export will be shut down. The operation is to be transferred to the U. S., meaning a loss of jobs for 1,000 Canadians.

In Toronto, unemployment was the subject of a 250-member lobby organized by the Textile Workers Union (CCL),

which included rank-and-file workers four mayors and other city officials. The delegation met with MPs and cabinet members to demand action against U. S. dumping and lifting of tariffs on imports from U. S.-occupied Japan.

In Hamilton, the board of control gave full support to a brief submitted by the textile union which noted that of the 1,000 employees at Canadian Cotton Ltd., only 80 were working a full 5-day week. The others were working three or four days a week. Other major mills are on short time or cutting their work forces.

## Teachers Hit Plan to Spread New McCarthyite Pamphlet

Abraham Lederman, president of the N. Y. Teachers Union yesterday denounced the plan of the Board of Education to distribute copies of a vicious red-baiting pamphlet to every member of the teaching staff. He said it was an unprecedented act, "designed solely to win support for its dismissal of teachers."

The pamphlet titled "Permit Communist - Conspirators to Be Teachers?" was written by a 54-year old Mississippi white supremacist who was once a Wall Street lawyer. It was originally printed by the Government Printing Office as a House of Representatives document.

The Board of Education explained it would use \$2,000 of public funds to have 40,000 copies run off by a private N. Y. printer.

In his statement to the press, Mr. Lederman said:

"The Board of Education would like to take the minds of teachers and parents off the real problems that bedevil the school system—overcrowding, shortage of teachers, dilapidated buildings, lack of supplies and equipment, fraud—by adopting the McCarthyite tactic of constantly bemusing them with the non-existent problems of 'conspiracy' and 'subversion' in the schools. It evidently hopes to make up for its singularly meagre success in arousing any enthusiasm on the part of teachers and parents for its dismissal of outstanding teachers whom they have come to respect and esteem."

"Just this month, on the important occasion of Open School Week, the Board—for 'reasons of economy'—decided not to send out the usual invitations to parents to visit their children's schools. Nor has it ever seen fit to issue material to arouse the public to an awareness of the acute and critical problems of the schools."

"But it finds no difficulty in expanding the funds necessary to print and distribute to teachers 40,000 copies of a pamphlet designed solely to win support for its dismissal of teachers. We do not recall a previous instance in which the Board distributed a copy of a pamphlet to every member of the staff. It is significant that it now distributes one, not on such problems as how to teach intercultural relations, or how to meet the problem of juvenile delinquency, but to win support for its witch-hunt, which has already wrought so much damage to the school system."

"New Yorkers may well be

ashamed of the fact that their Board of Education has taken an action which will endear him to those who seek to intensify the current atmosphere of fear and intimidation, instead of associating himself with the growing number of Americans, and especially educators, who are becoming aroused and speaking up against the menace of McCarthyism."

It was reported that 4,000 additional copies of the pamphlet will be distributed to teachers in the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, funds for which have been provided by a mystery man said to be "very much interested in sound Americanism."

## Robert Minor Died Fighting For Victims of Smith Act

ROBERT MINOR, known for over a generation as "Fighting Bob"—one-time editor of the Daily Worker, crusader for civil rights and Negro freedom, and who was the greatest cartoonist of his day—died a year ago. Many readers are commemorating his life this week in the way he would have liked best—pledging their support for the newspaper which meant so much to him.

"Fighting Bob" died after a long illness brought on by his tireless struggle for democracy. He was stricken by a heart attack after his defense work in Columbia, Tenn., where Kluxer gangs burned down a large part of the Negro community. Despite his angina pectoris he devoted the remainder of his life to the defense of all who were victims of the Smith Act.

This was in keeping with his life-work: Minor was revered by great

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Infuriated by Canada's statement that professional stoolie Igor Gouzenko had nothing to add to his seven-year-old yarn, about "atomic spies," McCarthyite Senator William E. Jenner launched a new "spy" attack on a dead Roosevelt

the slightest evidence for his cheap slanders against Roosevelt who helped defeat the fascist Axis which the McCarthyites are trying to desperately to build up for another world war.

Jenner said that his sub-committee "had reports" that "Soviet spies" were on the staffs of former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius and Admiral J. King. Stettinius who died several years ago helped found the UN, and King helped crush the German-Japanese aggressors.

As usual, Jenner did not offer

the slightest evidence for his cheap slanders against Roosevelt who helped defeat the fascist Axis which the McCarthyites are trying to desperately to build up for another world war.

Jenner had the gall to cite the usual mysterious "security reports" which the American people are never allowed to look at on their own, as the authority for his politically-inspired propaganda. The country has to take his word.

So angry was the Canadian population and the Canadian government at Jenner's arrogant demands that Ottawa hinted strongly that any more notes from Washington on "spies" would be unwelcome.

Jenner failed in his effort to bully Canada into "play ball" with the McCarthyite "spy" circus by loaning Gouzenko for a TV appearance in the United States. Canada coldly said that Gouzenko had nothing to add, and Gouzenko was reported as having no desire to come here for the TV appearance.

Out of the 22 Canadians indicted as "spies" under the Gouzenko charges, 15 were acquitted for any proof of any crime whatsoever except the crime of being progressives or Communists.

The others were not convicted for espionage but for alleged violations of "security regulations" by holding normal conversations with progressives or Communists, in some cases nine years before World War II broke out.

The Jenner Committee continues to drown the country in sensational propaganda about "suspected spies," but is unable to offer an iota of proof for its "spy" hysteria which is aimed at balking any world agreement with the Socialist countries for peace.

Secretary of State Dulles was unable to back up Jenner's demand that Washington force Canada to "play ball" with his committee. Dulles tried once, but in the face of Canada's refusal, gave up. He said that Canada was acting on its rights.

## NEW HIRING HALLS SCREEN VETERAN DOCKERS OFF JOB

More than 100 longshoremen are scheduled to be screened off the piers of the New York-New Jersey waterfront and denied the right to work when the Bi-state Waterfront Commission opens its government-controlled "sink" hiring halls tomorrow (Tuesday).

Those denied licenses to work

under the new Waterfront Control Law, spokesmen for the commission said, were found to have records of arrests and convictions for law violations, some dating back to more than 30 years ago.

Supporters of the new longshore legislation claim the government hiring halls, registration of dock workers and the screening out of so-called undesirables will remove the racketeer elements from the piers.

But critics of the law point out that the gangster elements, those old International Longshoremen's Association leaders who have been shown to have taken heavy bribes from shipowners as payment for selling out the rank and file dockers, are not employed on the piers and thus will not be hit by the screening.

Although slightly more than a score of dock hiring bosses have been screened off the docks by the commission, the men who actually will suffer most under the new law, it is claimed are rank and file longshoremen who at some time during their life fell afoul of the law and have sought rehabilitation as honest dock workers.

So-called labor agitators and dockers named as having been members of alleged "subversive" organizations also face denial of the right to work on the piers under the commission's screening policy.

The independent ILA, under leadership of its new president, Capt. William V. Bradley, has

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## Neighbors Help Negro Family Win Temporary Levittown Stay

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

LEVITTOWN, L. I., Nov. 29.—William G. Cotter, who with his wife and five children won a temporary victory yesterday in the fight to prevent eviction from a Levittown home, yesterday described the event, in which some 300 persons participated, as "about

the most wonderful thing I ever experienced."

Meanwhile attorney Calvin Cobb, one of two lawyers for the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, obtained an interm

stay restraining the landlord and marshal from carrying out the eviction until Tuesday. At that time a hearing on a preliminary injunction is scheduled in the State Supreme Court in Nassau County Court House in Mineola. The stay was granted by New York State Supreme Court Judge D. Orinonde Ritchie.

Notified the previous evening that an eviction notice had been tacked on the Cotter door, the committee rallied neighbors to the Negro family's defense. Many in the community were found doubly aroused by recent events in Uniondale and Copiague, Long Island communities.

In Uniondale a home at 580

Edgemere Ave., twice was set afire, the second time resulting in its destruction, because the owner, Harry Mormon Sr., attempted to rent an apartment to a Negro. In Copiague, for the second time, a home under construction for a Negro family was set afire. The owner, Clarence S. Wilson, has declared he would "keep rebuilding," while the NAACP initiated support for his fight.

When Marshal Phil Monson on Saturday called at the Cotter home, Cotter refused to open the door as the required 24 hours had not elapsed since the eviction notice was tacked on his door, at 26

(Continued on Page 6)

## Announce Big Christmas Amnesty Rally for Smith Act Victims

The National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims announced yesterday that there will be a CHRISTMAS AMNESTY RALLY Thursday night, Dec. 17 at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St., New York, N.Y., at 7:45 p.m.

The rally will demand immediate amnesty for all political prisoners in jail for what they think. It will also demand commutation of sentence to time served for war hero Robert Thompson.

Telegrams are urged to James Bennett, Director of Prisons, Washington, D.C., asking that Thompson, still not recovered from his fractured skull, be removed from the Toros.



## World of Labor

by George Morris

### Two Wage Trends: Here and in the USSR

For the eighth straight month the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index showed a rise. Many of us take these monthly increases lightly because they seem so small—just two tenths of one percent in October over September. But in eight months the rise accumulated to more than one percent over last year. Many of us overlook that too, as still not very serious.

The important fact is, however, that the upward trend persists; that there is no sign of a downward price trend although the index (certainly not biased in the favor of the consumer) is at all-time high of 93 percent over 1939, not counting federal taxes. It is now also becoming evident that these small monthly hikes in the index have whittled away most of the small raises workers obtained during the year. And this trend comes in the face of declining hours of work, both through cuts in overtime and shorter weeks and, of course, spreading layoffs.

While some strongly unionized groups have been able to hold to some of their raises the Department of Labor shows that for the country as a whole, average weekly earnings, in terms of prices a year ago, were just about the same in September 1952. Later figures this year may show even a decline.

The same table of the Department of Labor shows that the "benefits" of the war economy since 1950 have not been much for the wage earners. The average weekly pay envelope in manufacturing runs 19 percent above the 1950 average. More than 13 percent of that was cancelled out by price increases conceded in the consumer index. From the six percent left, the workers parted with some to cover the tax increases that went into effect since 1950.

But most alarming in the indicated trend is the very steep rise the index shows in certain parts of its average family budget. Since the 1947-49 period—the base for the new consumer index—the cost of housing (tenants and owners) jumped almost

19 percent; transportation nearly 31 percent (averaging auto costs or public transit) and medical care nearly 22 percent.

Those are hard and fast items into which a family cannot chisel much, unless it be the medical part—a very dangerous idea that often costs more in the long run. The result is that the large majority of America's families below the \$82.21 required for a "modest but adequate" budget for four (Bureau of National Affairs estimate), must chisel from their food and clothing expenses to "meet the budget." It is perhaps not an accident that the apparel and food parts of the BLS Consumer index showed even a slight decline, evidence of reduced consumption in those fields and part of the explanation for the crisis in agriculture, textile and apparel.

The above trend, that threatens to become more serious with the already indicated economic decline, comes in face of a very much different, and sharply pronounced trend, for the 800,000,000 people in the countries of socialism and people's democracy. This is why the Eisenhower administration, with Secretary of State Dulles setting the tone, stepped up its propaganda of lies on living standards behind the "Iron Curtain."

This is a smokescreen to prevent Americans from learning of the most amazing and far-reaching plan to bring about an almost overnight rise in living standards at a pace never dreamed of in the world. Premier Malenkov, in his recent speech on the Soviet budget, in which he disclosed a drastic revision in the current five-year plan, put the issue simply. He said that since 1934 Soviet heavy industry (output of means of production) rose from a third to two-thirds of the economy today. At the same time output of the means of production during the 28 years rose FIFTY-FIVE times, while output of means of consumption rose 12 times. Output as a whole rose 29-fold in the 28 years. Also since 1940, despite the heavy devastation caused by the war and Nazi

occupation, output of the means of production rose this year to three times 1940's while consumer products rose by 72 percent over 1940.

He observed that the rise in living standards, rapid as it was over the very low level of 28 years ago, ran far behind the general development of industry. That preference was necessary to assure the USSR, once very backward industrially, the necessary independence and industrial base for development.

That having been achieved, he said, "we are now fully in a position to sharply increase production of articles of popular consumption." He said the emphasis will shift in accordance with that objective, the government will "substantially revise upwards" the plan for consumer products, to achieve much of the goal—a drastic increase of living standards—"in the next two or three years."

No sooner was this said and decided that the Soviet Union began the great advance in what USSR President Voroshilov, on Nov. 6 called "a new stage in the development of Soviet economy." The same vigor and energy that marked the all-out drive in earlier days to make the USSR an industrially independent and most powerful land, was now unrolled over the vast country to make good the new stage of the great plan. Every day brings new evidence of its development—evidence that is suppressed in the U.S. press.

The benefits to the people of the USSR follow along several paths. One form that has been developing since 1947 was through the periodic slashes of prices—six so far—that have substantially raised the real earnings of the workers. The second is by an increase in the money earnings of the workers. The third is by the amazing increases in the outlay for health, pensions, vacation resorts, mother and child care centers and hospitals, all of which are FREE to the Soviet worker. Now the heaviest economic artillery of all is rolled out—to make available in sufficient quantity and better quality, the goods which the people of the USSR demand more than ever, and which they are ABLE to BUY.

That is the pattern that is more or less being followed also in the New Democracies. As this new advance rolls on the truth will come out and the administration's lie—factory will look more ridiculous than ever with its silly comparisons. Most Americans will be impressed by the trend—upward there and as already apparent, downward here.

## Study Links Lung Cancer to Smoking

By Federated Press

A relationship between cancer of the lungs, certain occupations and cigaret smoking was shown in a report presented at the recent American Public Health Association conference here.

The report was based on a study of patients observed during 1949 to 1952 in 11 California hospitals. It was made by Dr. Lester Breslow, LeMar Hoaglin and Gladys Rasmussen of the California Public Health Department and Dr. Herbert Abrams, formerly with the department.

Stressing the significance of their findings, the four said the data "constitutes still another link in the chain of evidence connecting lung cancer with cigaret smoking, evidence which the New England Journal of Medicine notes to be 'so strong as to be considered proof within the everyday meaning of the word'."

They pointed out that their study also suggested a link between lung cancer and several occupations not previously identified as being related to the disease. Among these occupations are: welders and sheet metal workers doing welding; steamfitters, boiler-makers, asbestos workers; electric bridge crane or raters in the metal industry; occupations in the extraction of lead, zinc and copper ore; marine engineers, firemen, oilers and wipers; construction and maintenance painters; and commercial cooks, excluding cannery cooks.

"These occupations should now be intensively studied to determine to what extent persons engaged in them suffer a special risk of lung cancer," the report said.

A similar demand for more study of occupational cancers came in a report by Dr. W. C. Hueper of the Maryland Health Department.

"At the present time," he said, "there do not exist in the U. S. any worthwhile data on the incidence or frequency of occupational cancers in our industries, with the possible exception of the information recently obtained on the occurrence of lung cancer among chrome manufacturers." "From 100 to 250 cases of industrial skin tumors are annually notified with the chief inspector of factories of England and Wales, while scarcely any have been reported during the last two decades from this country, although our industries producing, handling and consuming tar, pitch and mineral oils employ a considerably larger number of workers than those in Great Britain."

"Despite the fact that the first discovery of cancers of the skin

among workers of paraffine pressing operations in oil refineries was made in 1910 in this country, and that additional cancer cases of this origin were placed on record during subsequent decades from refineries in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, no new cases have been reported during the last 20 years. It is a well-established fact, on the other hand, that tar, pitch and oil cancers have been observed among American workers during this period."

Since occupational cancers are almost the only human cancers of which a definite cause is known, they are the "opening wedge" into the problem of overcoming the disease that kills over 200,000 Americans each year, Hueper said. The study and control of occupational cancers, he asserted, is a challenge to industrial management and labor, the medical profession and public health authorities, alike.

In the California study, the doctors compared tobacco usage by lung cancer patients and a control group which did not have the disease. Seventy-four percent of the lung cancer patients reported smoking one or more packs of cigarets on the average per day over the preceding 20 years, compared with a frequency of only 42 percent among the controls. Excessive cigaret smoking (two or more packs per day) occurred almost four times as commonly among the cancer patients as among the control group.

"The data clearly show cigaret smoking to be more frequent and intense among lung cancer patients than among the control group," the report said. "Our data parallel that of other recent, well-controlled studies; all indicate a positive correlation between cigaret smoking and lung cancer, a correlation which increases steadily with the amount of cigaret smoking."

A comparison of the lung cancer patients and the controls in specific industries showed: welders and sheet metal workers doing welding, 14 cancer cases to 2 non-cases; steamfitters, boiler-makers, asbestos workers, 10 to 1; electric bridge crane operators, 5 to 1; lead, zinc and copper ore extraction, 9 to 3; marine engineers, firemen, oilers and wipers, 12 to 6; construction and maintenance painters, 22 to 12; and commercial cooks, 35 to 21.

While the hearings won no support from teacher, parent, or union circles, protests and warnings on the denial of Constitutional rights came from many quarters, in letters appearing in the local press, as well as more formal actions.

THE PRESIDENT of the Home and School Council, a citywide organization representing 216 school associations, Mrs. Sylvia Hearl said: "We must remember that these people are entitled to a hearing before the board, and perhaps the courts as well, to establish their guilt or innocence. Matters of this kind should be handled calmly, or we destroy the very liberties and freedoms we want to protect."

THE TEACHERS' UNION, whose president, Francis P. Jennings, was among teachers suspended, appealed to the school board to take some action on the real problems of the schools—one of which he described as overworking and underpaying teachers. Jennings' statement was made at a budget hearing for the schools, at the same meeting which voted for the suspension of the teachers. Referring to the Velde Committee and similar probes, he said: "We are now at a point where the prospective teacher must re-

## Philadelphians Aroused By Attack on Teachers

PHILADELPHIA—The witch-hunt of teachers conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities aroused liberal elements here to the defense of basic rights in a movement that is directed both against the Velde group, and against the anti-domestic ideas of McCarthyism.

The hearings, conducted during the week of the attempt to connect ex-President Truman with a "red" scare story, have been labelled as politically motivated by many who protested the probe. Thus far 27 teachers have been suspended as a result of the witchhunt.

Within minutes after the Velde Committee concluded its questioning, two representatives of the Philadelphia Bar Association addressed the nationwide television audience over the WFIL network, to brand the hearings as "improper" and "illegal," and to defend the right of witnesses called before to

refuse to testify before the Committee.

Philadelphia newspapers completely suppressed the remarks of attorney William Rahill and Wilfred Lorry, members of the Philadelphia Bar, who had been invited to give their opinions of the hearings from "the lawyers' point of view."

ATTORNEY WILLIAM RAHILL, in a careful analysis, explained the meaning of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, strongly defending the right of witnesses to claim the protection of this clause and refuse to testify about matters which might eventually involve him in court trials. This Amendment, Rahill declared, is designed for the protection of the innocent person who may, in these days have to invoke it to protect his reputation and character, from falsehoods told by an unknown informer.

ATTORNEY WILFRED LOR-

RY who said that he had worked for the FBI for 10 years, sharply condemned the calling of witnesses before television and newsreel cameras and the broadcasting of the hearings. The Velde Committee, he stated, had made the investigation a "circus" and a "Roman Holiday." He attacked the treatment of defendants' lawyers, who are not allowed to speak before the committee, and the fact that evidence is permitted which would be ruled out in the courts.

Lorry gave as his opinion the belief that Federal District courts "would refuse to indict anyone who refused to appear (before the committee) under these circumstances."

The lawyers' broadcast revealed that a resolution of the Philadelphia Bar Association, passed Nov. 13, just a few days before the hearing opened, condemned the televising and broadcasting of proceedings at such probes.

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## CANADA NAILS HOOVER

ON THE save-America-from-McCarthyism front:

• Canada has called FBI political boss, J. Edgar Hoover, a liar. When Hoover tried to dress up his fake case against Harry Dexter White he was lying when he said that Canada had warned him about White. It seems that it was Hoover who dished out the anti-White slander to Canada—which then echoed it back to Hoover.

Thus are frameups hatched.

• Unable to cite a single piece of evidence against any of his latest victims, McCarthy shouted his brutal "spy" accusations against an insurance agent and a Columbia professor, and the cowardly press continued to play them up as if the pro-fascist goon had really proved something.

• A growing number of important voices are warning of McCarthy's lawless trick of making his word of accusation without evidence equal to a court conviction. Columnist Stewart Alsop made this point Saturday; the New Republic said that Brownell had decreed White's guilt because couldn't prove it; the Nation made the same point.

• Democratic Party national chairman, Steven Mitchell, tried to fight the fascist attacks on the Democrats by figuring out gimmicks that would not challenge the McCarthy "spy" fake head-on. Mitchell said that the Democrats would challenge Eisenhower's failure to "make a bold step to rally the free world while chasing dead spies." Mitchell thus concedes to the McCarthyites their main charge—that White was a spy, something for which the country has no evidence whatsoever! This tactic is guaranteed to prove how right that GOP leader is who crowed that "the GOP can win for the next 50 years if it runs against Acheson and White."

But the issue is McCarthyism versus pro-war hysteria and lawless frameups of political opponents, including Communist opponents. To grant McCarthyism's premises is to weaken seriously the fight against McCarthy and to open the doors to fascism and war.

## MOSCOW ACCEPTS

THE WASHINGTON politicians seem to think that they will be able to stall a Big Four peace settlement with new "spy" and "atrocities" propaganda.

The leaders in Washington are really desperate. They are not having any luck in balking a Big Four peace talk. They tried for three months to block Moscow's September invitation to Big Four negotiations to ease world tension. But they have failed.

On Friday, the Soviet Union, refusing to be provoked by the maneuvers of Washington, insisted on a Big Four talk. The Soviet Union had the gall to accept Washington's Nov. 16 note. Washington had written it in such a way as to make acceptance difficult. But, the Soviet Union would not bite—it accepted.

So we are getting a new burst of "atrocities" and "spy" yarns from Mr. Lodge on the one hand, and from the war-hungry McCarthy, on the other.

MEANWHILE, Washington cries out in pain that Moscow's acceptance of its own note is a "monkey wrench against Bermuda."

How come, the average American will ask? What was Eisenhower going to propose at Bermuda which Moscow's acceptance makes more difficult now? Why did Washington send a note to Moscow on a Big Four meeting if acceptance of this note causes such pain in official circles?

The answer is not too difficult. London and Paris know that Eisenhower was going to twist their arms on two issues—the German fascist army, and trade with China. The French fear the fascist army will attack them again as Chamberlain's "anti-Communist" Nazis did in 1939. The British want to trade with China to help protect them from the economic crisis which they see coming from the U.S.A.

Europe is afraid of the Dulles-sponsored new fascist army. Would such an army be of benefit to the U.S.A.? Such an army would either attack France again, or march East again. In either case, it would be a menace to America's peace.

THE HOLDING of a Big Four talk is clearly closer although Washington will continue to stall it. But it must also be made a success for the American people. This means that we must insist—to our Congressmen and Senators and to President Eisenhower—that we negotiate in good faith, that we give up the idea of a fascist army, and replace it with a Big Four peace agreement in Europe, to be followed by a Big Five peace settlement in Asia.

## Soviet Note on Meeting Of Big 4 Foreign Ministers

Following is the full text of the Soviet note of Nov. 27 on a Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, United States, France and Britain. This is an unofficial translation.

THE SOVIET Government acknowledges the receipt of the note of the Government of the United States of America of Nov. 16, 1953, which is in answer to the Soviet Government's note of Nov. 3.

The Government of the United States of America alleges that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has refused its proposal for a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs on the most urgent international problems. Such an allegation does not correspond with reality and it is in clear contradiction with what was said by the Soviet Government in its note of Nov. 3.

As is known, in this note the Soviet Government not only did not refuse the proposal for a convocation of a conference of ministers of foreign affairs on the most urgent international problems, but on the contrary, it again affirmed its favorable attitude toward a convocation of such a conference although the proposal of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, did not coincide with the proposal of the Government of the United States of America.

The Soviet Government proposed:

"To call a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs and at this conference

"1. To examine with the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America, England, France, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union measures for the lessening of tension in international relations.

"2. To consider with the ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America, England, France, and the Soviet Union the German question including all proposals advanced during the course of preparation for the conference."

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to recall that it has repeatedly advanced its proposal for a convocation of a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs during the course of recent months, i.e., Aug. 4, Sept. 28, Nov. 3.

THUS THE Soviet Government has consistently insisted on a convocation of a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs for the examination of the general question concerning measures for lessening tension in international relations and especially the German question, the decision of which is connected in the closest fashion with assuring security in Europe and, consequently, with lessening tension in the international situation.

The Soviet Government at the present time still considers the convocation of such conference necessary. Such a conference, according to the Soviet Government's opinion, should not be confined in advance to examination of any one question but actually should be able to examine the most urgent international problems.

The Soviet Government's proposal for the convocation of a conference with participation of the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America, England, France, the Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese People's Republic for the examination of measures for lessening tension in international relations, and also with the participation of the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America,

England, France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for consideration of the German question was advanced with one general aim—to contribute to the easing of international tension and, in particular, to assuring stable security in Europe, which requires a definitive settlement of the German problem.

The Government of the United States of America also speaks of its desire for lessening international tension and also mentions as the most urgent questions: the German problem, the conclusion of an Austrian state treaty, and cooperation in the convocation of a political conference in Korea. Even the listing of the above-mentioned problems shows that the Government of the United States of America regards both the specific questions concerning Europe as well as the questions concerning Asia as among the most urgent international problems suitable for consideration at a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs.

INASMUCH AS THE United States Government has recognized that at a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs it is those problems that concern the situation in Asia, then it follows that the participation of the Chinese People's Republic, together with the other type of problems is completely four great powers, in the examination and settlement of such natural and necessary.

In addition, there is no basis to deny the obvious fact that the time has become ripe for the examination of measures for the lessening of tension in the international situation as a whole, toward which the persistent efforts of the Soviet Government are directed as well, and this means that a conference with the participation of the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America, England, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese People's Republic is a matter that must not be put off.

It is exactly because the examination of the question of measures for easing the international situation as a whole is not only an urgent necessity but is also not to be postponed that the Soviet Government has considered and considers it necessary to convoke a conference with the participation of all the great powers without any exception whatsoever. As the United States Government states that it is also pursuing the aim of contributing to the easing of international tension, obstacles to a convocation of a conference of the five powers the United States of America, England, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese People's Republic, should disappear. From this is also evident the whole baselessness of the objections contained in the note of Nov. 16 on the question at hand.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reaffirms the position stated in its note of Nov. 3 concerning a meeting of foreign ministers.

In addition, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics again states that plans for the creation of the so-called European Army opening the door to the rebirth of German militarism and the remilitarization of West Germany together with the creation of foreign military bases on the territory of a number of European states which creates a threat to the security of other European states, are incompatible with the interests of security in Europe.

THE SOVIET Government rejects as without any foundation of the statement contained in the note of the United States Government of Nov. 16 alleging that the negative attitude of the Soviet Union toward the creation of a European army represents a demand for "the abandonment by the United States, Great Britain and France of plans for ensuring their own security" although the position which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has stated in no way touches on the question of the military forces of these states.

Equally unfounded is the statement clearly made for propaganda purposes alleging that "a defenseless Western Europe appears to be the price which the Soviet Union demands for participation in a conference."

As is well known, an attempt is being made under the label of "a European army" to create an army of six states: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Consequently, this plan envisages the creation of an army of a narrow groupment of European states that does not include the majority of European countries.

Moreover, the principal purpose of creating a European army is to make possible the reestablishment of a regular army in West Germany by the inclusion of the basic West German military force in the above-mentioned European army.

The creation of an European army is being supported in every way by former Hitlerites and other German revanchists who, in order to serve their aggressive purpose, are striving to prepare the unleashing of a new war and involve in it not only the German people but also the other peoples of Europe, since the creation of an European army will be forced on them.

The danger of carrying out this plan of creating an European army must be understandable to all the peoples of Europe, including the peoples of those countries which are now being involved in the creation of this army, since it is clear that under the cover of the so-called "European army" the army of German militarism is being revived.

The creation of an European army can mean nothing but the creation of an aggressive groupment of several European states which, relying on armed forces and including in its composition the West German revanchists' army, will set itself in opposition to a whole series of other European states: The Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries. By the same token the plan for the creation of an European army can in no way assist the strengthening of peace in Europe.

Such a plan includes setting one part of Europe against the other part of Europe. It cannot lead to lessening tension in international relations, but, on the contrary, will contribute to inflaming contradictions between the countries of Europe and thereby increasing the danger of a new military adventure. Thus, the creation of an European army unleashing the forces of German militarism, most dangerous for peace in Europe, will contain a threat of a new world war which the peace-loving peoples of the whole world cannot fail to take into account.

IN OPPOSING the so-called "European army" the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact

(Continued on Page 6)



## McCarthyism

(Continued from Page 1)  
by other blasts at the GOP congressional and administrative record.

The Democrats charged the Republicans with responsibility for a "13 percent drop in farm prices" and scored Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's "desertion of the American farmer and cattleman."

Benson has also "destroyed the Soil Conservation Service by reorganizing it out of existence and making a political football out of the remains," another hard-hitting resolution stated.

The state Democrats reaffirmed full support to a sound price support program for farmers.

Eisenhower Administration schemes to "sneak" a national sales tax through "at a manufacturing or other level" were vigorously opposed.

Republican Gov. Arthur B. Langlie was condemned for aiding "the natural resources giveaway program" being spearheaded by Interior Secretary Douglas McKay.

In its resolution on McCarthyism, the committee cited "the peril of crawling McCarthyism, Jenneritis and Veleosis." The referencers Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) and Rep. Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.).

"The greatest danger to our country," the resolution released by Don G. Abel, Democratic state chairman, said, "lies in the intimidation of free minds by political quacks."

"No Communist could have sown such doubt and hysteria as have some Republicans who are supposed to confine their investigating to legislative matters."

Referring to the White case in another resolution, the committee said: "We believe, with Harry S. Truman, that the powers of the Attorney General has been prostituted for hopes of political gain. No election is worth that much."

## Newspapers

(Continued from Page 1)  
engravers and the publishers "when the time seems auspicious." He said he was not attempting such a meeting yesterday because he did not believe "an attempt to bring them together this early would meet with any degree of success."

Edward J. Volz, international president of the Photo-Engravers Union, had called on the mem-

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bers to accept arbitration. He defended the vote of the members, but also defended his original arbitration position claiming the men did not have sufficient time to evaluate the proposal.

Volz pointed out, however, that on a previous occasion, many years ago, when the photo-engravers agreed to arbitrate a publishers' demand for a 10 percent wage cut, the arbitrator outdid the publishers by awarding a 12 percent slash in wages.

The Times, aside from publishing its usual Sunday supplementary sections, printed earlier in the week, printed a 48-page Sunday main sheet Friday night, as compared with what would normally have been 136 pages of outside news. Other struck Sunday papers published their supplementary sections plus reduced size outside sheets rushed through late Friday and early Saturday.

## Hiring Halls

(Continued from Page 3)  
taken steps to challenge constitutionality of the bi-state dock law before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The new AFL-ILA, now recruiting members on the waterfront, originally announced support of dock law, but it shifted its position under pressure of strong protests from rank and file dockers and unions of both AFL and CIO. The AFL dock union is now recorded as officially opposed to the registration and government hiring plan.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board is working out procedure for an election to determine which of the rival unions—the AFL-ILA or the independent ILA—shall represent the dock workers in collective bargaining.

## Robert Minor

(Continued from Page 3)  
the people to the day he died. Were he living today he would have continued in the forefront of the struggle to win amnesty for defendants like John Gates, editor of this paper, now serving a five year term in Atlanta Penitentiary on framed-up charges under the Smith Act, guilty of no crime except that of editing a working-class newspaper.

**AIDS IN THE FIGHT ON McCARTHYISM**

1. Wire or write to President Eisenhower calling for the dismissal of Attorney General Brownell.

2. Order and sell among shop mates and mail to friends:

McCarthyism and the Big Lie by Milton Howard. Five cents. Order from New Century Publishers 832 Broadway, New York.

McCarthy the Man and the Ism. by Joseph Morton. Five cents. Order from Pacific Relation Foundation, 590 Folsom Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Senate Report on McCarthy. Order from the Workers Bookstore, 50 East 13 Street, New York.

3. Show this issue of the Worker to your friends and get a subscription.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 130, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring them to 35 East 13th St., 6th Floor.

## Neighbors

(Continued from Page 3)  
Butternut lane.

Neighbors had been gathering since 6 a.m. The house was crammed and the yard filled with men and women, Nassau county police who accompanied Monson obliged him by crashing in the glass part of a side door, and, obtaining entrance, deputies carried out furniture.

Before the deputies' procession had all the furniture out of the house, however, another procession was entering the front door returning chairs, tables, lamps and other items.

The second procession had started when a Negro woman, standing in the yard, watched the first furniture being carried out, and Mrs. Cotter emerging by the front door with her youngest, 7 months old, in a baby buggy. Advancing on a deputy, the woman in the crowd said, "I'm not afraid of you. Draw your guns on me if you will."

With this, she picked up a chair and started toward the front door. Others quickly followed suit.

Meanwhile Cotter, faced with Marshal Monson's insistence he had posted the eviction notice at 11 a.m., and thus was not beforehand with this bonded moving truckers, and deputies, brought forward a neighbor woman. "You weren't here until 2:30," she told the marshal.

Cotter later revealed that the woman had told him that the marshal, previous to posting the notice, had knocked on her door, asked if the family at 26 Butternut lane was the n----- family. She had replied they were "a colored family." At which he said, as recounted, "Well, they won't be here long."

Marshal Monson said he would depart to consult with the Mid-Island Properties, landlords, and would return. When he returned shortly after noon, the crowd was double in size. Moreover, Cotter, addressing a police sergeant, demanded that he arrest Marshal Monson for "illegal entry." He had consulted with his attorney, and was aware of his rights, he said.

While the police sergeant scuttled to a phone to call a superior and returned to say no, Monson nevertheless decided he would give the family until Monday before evicting them. Yesterday's stay prevents that. Monson is the as yet unopposed nominee for 1954 chairman of the Nassau County Council of Republican Recruits, and local newspapers said it was "virtually assumed" would assume the chairmanship.

## Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)  
keep reading your paper and I miss a great deal if I do not absorb its contents daily. Thank you.

A second sends 50 cents, and writes "Every week—something." This was the pledge made some weeks ago, and kept steadfastly. The ever-present Phillips of Brooklyn send their customary "buck."

There is \$5 given in memory of Rose Halpern. A reader in "Dorchester in Flatbush" sends \$2 and writes: "We will try to keep it coming." And there is another \$2 contributed in behalf of Virginia Gardner, author of The Worker series on the lives of the Rosenbergs.

## Harry Yaris Released

Harry Yaris, trade unionist, was released from Ellis Island on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, after having been held without bail for more than one year, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Deportation proceedings in the Yaris case were initiated in July, 1950.

## US Steel Miners Strike Again

FREDERICKTOWN, Pa., Nov. 29 (FP).—About 250 members of the United Mine Workers at the U. S. Steel Corp.'s Karen mine here went on strike Nov. 24 for the second time in two weeks.

Strikers said the company had failed to discuss a grievance over the transfer of one miner to a lower paying job. The company had no comment.

The grievances set off the first walkout. The miners agreed to return to work Nov. 15 on condition that the dispute be arbitrated.

## Soviet Note

(Continued from Page 3)  
that the creation of such an army can in no way contribute to strengthening of security in Europe, but rather, inevitably, will lead to contrary results. Nor does the creation of such an army have anything in common with the desire not to permit, a "defenseless Western Europe" which, moreover, no one is threatening.

The guaranteeing of the security of Western European countries will be firm if it is based not on setting countries of Western Europe off against countries of Eastern Europe but on obtaining concord of the efforts of all European countries in regard to assuring security in Europe. These efforts can and must be based on obligations previously assumed by the states concerned, the aim of which is to prevent new acts of aggression in Europe.

In opposing the creation of a European army the Soviet Union is acting in the interests of forestalling a threat of new war and consequently, in the interests of securing a real peace in Europe.

The Soviet Union is ready to exert all efforts together with the other countries of Europe to cooperate assuring European security by means of appropriate agreement between all the countries of Europe independently of their social structure.

Security can be fully guaranteed for all European countries if the efforts of all European states and other states interested in this will make their efforts conform to these specific purposes. This also requires that the solution of the German problem, which has very important significance for the strengthening of security in Europe, will be carried out in the interests of reestablishing the unity and independence of Germany as a democratic and peace-loving state.

The foregoing permits the conclusion that inasmuch as the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are striving for the reinforcement of peace and international security they must be interested in the urgent examination of the questions concerning security in Europe and the consequent resolution of the German problem. This was also the substance of the proposal of the Soviet Government in its note of Nov. 3.

SINCE, HOWEVER, the exchange of notes between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and also with England and France, has not led, up to the present time, to the establishment of a common viewpoint in regard to the above-mentioned proposal, it is neces-

Deepest sympathy to  
GERT  
on the death of her  
FATHER  
From her comrades

sary to examine this question at an appropriate meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs.

In this connection, the Soviet Government has taken into consideration the statement contained in the note of the Government of the United States of Nov. 16 to the effect that its participation in a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, England and France is not connected with any conditions of a preliminary character. Similar statements were made by the Governments of England and France.

Being guided by the desire to cooperate in the speedy settlement of urgent international problems, the Soviet government expresses its readiness to take part in a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, England and France.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to declare that in the light of the considerations set forth above, at this meeting there will be brought up by it the question of the convocation in the near future of a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States of America, England, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese People's Republic for the purpose of reducing tension in international relations. In the opinion of the Soviet Government, a suitable place for the meeting of the ministers of the four powers could be the city of Berlin. The Soviet Government has sent similar notes also to the Governments of England and France.

## Classified Ads

**FOR SALE**  
SILVERPLATED PLATWARE—Holmes & Edwards—Youth pattern—\$3 per serv for 8. Reg. \$94.50 Spec. \$45.25. Standard Brands. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

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N. Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instruction free to members, 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 2.

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# Columbia University Study Blasts Big Lie of 'Soviet Anti-Semitism'

By LOUIS HARAP

(First of 2 Articles  
Reprinted From 'Jewish Life')

NEW LIGHT on "Soviet anti-Semitism" has recently come from an unexpected source, the Russian Institute of Columbia University, which can hardly be accused of partiality for the Soviet Union.

The Institute has just published a series of studies by various authors on several aspects of Soviet life as reflected in Soviet literature (Through the Glass of Literature: Views of Russian Society, edited with an introduction by Ernest J. Simmons. Columbia University Press, New York. \$4.50).

To a considerable extent the volume displays the misunderstanding and distortion that we have come to expect from anti-Soviet "scholarship" in the postwar period under the guise of a purported objectivity.

But one essay in the book is especially interesting in relation to the much-discussed question of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

The author, Bernard J. Choseed, a leading American research authority on this subject, has made a careful, extensive, fully documented study of the "Jews in Soviet Literature." In this study Choseed illuminates many areas of that much-abused question. The material he presents shows, among other things, the falsity of several crucial points, in Solomon M. Schwarz' "The Jews in the Soviet Union," a "research" work whose writing and publishing was financed by the American Jewish Committee.

Choseed reveals some new facts about the polemic on "cosmopolitanism," supplies data on Jewish heroes in Soviet novels, who rank among the most esteemed in that whole body of writing, and throws light on other points, some of which we shall discuss below.

Choseed states his aim as follows: "By using Russian literature as the primary source, as well as Yiddish and, to a lesser extent, Ukrainian literature as corroborative evidence, we shall try to see: how Jews have been presented in literature; what social patterns have been pictured; the relations between Jews and non-Jews; and, concomitantly, the attitudes and patterns of thinking with relation to Jews that have been imparted to the Soviet reading public" (p. 110).

The special value of Choseed's study is that he backs up every statement he makes by careful documentation. It is quite apparent that Choseed has tried to present his topic in strict accordance with the facts free of current hysterical prejudices.

It is in the latter sections of Choseed's essay that he supplies data that expose certain lies in Schwarz' book. Choseed himself never mentions Schwarz at all. One section of Schwarz' book, called "Jewish Tragedy Shrouded in Silence" (pp. 334-342), argues that the Soviet government deliberately tried to suppress within the Soviet Union any mention of the horrors perpetrated by the nazis against the Jews in the temporarily occupied areas.

Schwarz asserts that it was a "calculated lie" (p. 336) of the Soviet government that the nazi policy of mass murder was directed against all Soviet citizens, "regardless of nationality," rather than against the Jews specifically.

Yet it is obvious that of the seven million Soviet citizens, including soldiers, officially estimated to have been killed during the war, several million were in fact murdered by the nazis "regardless of nationality."

But Schwarz goes even further. He maintains that it was a calculated



lated Soviet policy altogether to enforce "silence on the anti-Jewish terror" (p. 338).

Schwarz says: "The taboo placed on all discussion of the Hitlerite extermination of the Jews remained as much in force after as before the publication of the Molotov note" (p. 335) of January 6, 1942, to the Allied governments on nazi atrocities, including the exterminating murders of the Jews.

Further, Schwarz tries to convince the reader of the "Soviet government's failure to fight anti-Semitism. . . . The Soviet press not only ignored anti-Semitism, it minimized it, if it did not conceal altogether the presence and deeds of Jews at the front" (pp. 342, 343).

The facts disclosed by Choseed show that all of these assertions of Schwarz are outright lies. Choseed's citations from Soviet propaganda material published in 1942, 1943 and 1944 show concern for nazi anti-Semitism. "Soviet agit-prop organs," says Choseed, "repeatedly warned" against the nazi divide-and-rule technique. "Thus, in 1942, the mass propaganda organ Agitator's Handbook showed how Hitler set the Russians against the French, Russians against Ukrainians, and 'incites everybody to hatred of the Jews, to anti-Semitism'" (p. 139).

Choseed quotes an article of 1943 in a similar journal, Propagandist, as follows:

"The slightest attempt of the Fascist to sow national hatred in any form, and especially in the form of anti-Semitism, must at once be repulsed by our agitators and propagandists. Do not forget that the Fascists . . . like to set rumors in motion in the hope that there will be found credulous and hasty people who will spread them further. . . . Not a single such machination of the enemy must be allowed to remain unexposed" (quoted on p. 139).

The Agitators' Handbook in 1944 cited heroic Jewish participation in the war and goes on to quote the famous definition of anti-Semitism by Stalin in 1931: "Anti-Semitism as the most extreme form of racial chauvinism is the most dangerous hangover from cannibalism . . . leading them into the jungle. Therefore, Communists as consistent internationalists cannot but be uncompromising and mortal enemies of anti-Semitism. In the USSR anti-Semitism is most severely prosecuted as a manifestation deeply hostile to the Soviet order." (quoted on p. 139-140).

Further, Choseed calls attention to Soviet works during and after the war that expose as a lie Schwarz' claim of a "taboo." Choseed cites five literary works published during the war and 15 published after the war—several of these prize winners—that include material on the nazi murder of Jews.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that Choseed's citations are exhaustive, since he does not mention even the well-known novel, The Underground R.C. Carries On, by A. Fyodorov, in which nazi

treatment of the Jews enters. Jewish Life published the relevant excerpt from this novel in the January 1951 issue).

The decline of Yiddish in the post-war years by no means involved any change in the Soviet attitude toward the Jews. "That the 'command' [that is, social demands made on Soviet writers—L.H.] did not mean that the Jewish tragedy could not be presented," says Choseed, "is evident from the continued treatment of this theme in Soviet literature since the polemics of late 1948 and early 1949" (p. 142).

Choseed also provides interesting data on the discussion of "cosmopolitanism" that took place in the Soviet Union in 1948-1949. This charge, Choseed says, was by no means made only against certain Jewish writers. It was "leveled against many writers of all nationalities in all parts of the Soviet Union," he says (footnote, p. 149).

Choseed goes on to say that this critical movement "saw the eclipse of a considerable number of Jewish writers (non-Yiddish) as well. However, the large majority of Jews working in Soviet literature were not touched by the polemics and of those attacked a significant number have since reappeared.

The continued prominence of Jewish figures in all branches of Soviet belleslettres is indicated in the following partial listing taken from a larger survey of the period June 1949 to October 1951.

Choseed then lists the names of 75 Jewish writers in Russian and Ukrainian presently active in the various literary fields, creative, critical and scholarly. Of these, he names 20 who had been criticized for "cosmopolitanism" and who have since reappeared in Soviet journals. In each of these cases he cites the publication in which their work was printed.

Choseed then lists the names of way that the Jews appeared rarely in pre-revolutionary Russian literature up to the twentieth century and then as "invariably . . . stereotyped, often grotesque and sometimes vitriolic caricatures" (p. 110). Even the sympathetic characterization by Gorky and others and by the classical Yiddish writers from Mendele Moicher Sforim to Sholem Aleichem were "little," pathetic people separated from society in general, as indeed many Jews were in the pre-revolutionary Russian reality.

But a new type of Jew had also been in the making. Many Jews had participated in the revolutionary movement from the start. "It was from these people," says Choseed, "that Soviet literature drew its first Jewish hero types and set the pattern for almost all the later Jewish 'positive' heroes" (p. 115).

One of the most important of these, says Choseed, who is also one of the outstanding heroes of all Soviet literature, was Osip Abramovich Levinson in Alexander Fadeev's The Nineteen (1926).

Next to Mikhail Sholokhov's And Quiet Flows the Don, Fadeev's novel is the most popular of all Soviet novels (75 editions in 16,250,000 copies had been printed by 1947). Levinson is depicted as a leader of a partisan detachment during the Japanese intervention and was recognized by the critics and Soviet people, Choseed points out, as a mature picture of the new Soviet man.

He was accepted by all Soviet people as one of themselves. The fact that he was Jewish, although no doubt universally recognized, was referred to largely only by Yiddish critics. In Levinson the full acceptance and equality of the Jew in Soviet society is symbolized.

(To Be Continued)

"On the Scoreboard," by sports editor Lester Rodney, will be resumed tomorrow.

## Shaw's 'Simpleton' Witty Satire on Imperialism

By HARRY RAYMOND

IN 1935 the Theatre Guild announced the production of a new comedy by Bernard Shaw, with Nazimova and Romney Brent in the principal roles. Its presentation here followed the play's premiere in Malvern, England, under Shaw's personal direction, and critics in both London and New York lauded it as containing "sparkling satire," but declared it "chaotic" and "confusing" in parts and not comparable with the best of his earlier plays. As one of the many thousands who missed that 1935 premiere, I had to wait 18 years until last Friday night to make a theatre acquaintance with "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles."

Shaw's "Simpleton," as currently presented by Vaughn-James Productions in the 27th St. Davenport Theatre, is a combination farce-fantasy-allegory; and it addresses itself so clearly to such a multitude of present-day problems that one could believe the material for the play was actually gathered from yesterday's news dispatches. The only "confusing" business in the piece is a purposeful Shavian trick of keeping the audience guessing about the marital relations of six of his characters.

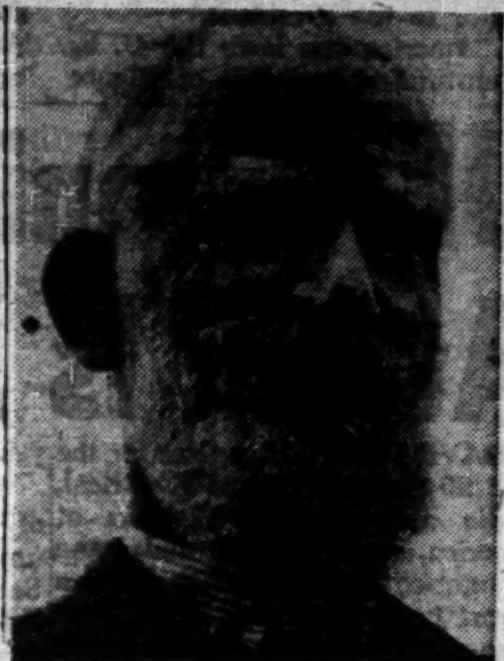
Set on a make-believe tropical island, the play opens with a couple of British immigration officers, who hate the island, involved in the dirty business of deporting a woman who doesn't want to leave. The entire procedure, the official bullying and questioning of the victim, is strictly in line with the persecutions carried on daily on our own Ellis Island. The difference is that in the play it is done with a British accent and the woman, being a Shavian woman, takes matters in her own hands, leads one bureaucrat off by the nose while the other puts a bullet through his head after shouting: "Britain shall rule the world!"

Although there is enough plot here for a whole play, the immigration episode is just a taste of what is to come in the five following scenes. Imperialism with its colonial oppression and vulgar white supremacy, militarism, Soviet-baiting, capitalist mis-education, distortion of history, superstition—these are the subjects upon which Shaw poured his satirical wrath through the voices of the actors.

A utopian colony, in which white English men and women unite with a native colored couple and raise four children under dubious eugenic rules, is depicted in its development and is shown to fail in the end. Imperialist poison does its work. An English clergyman, played by Scott Hamilton, enters the picture, gets involved in a comic polygamous union. He is the simpleton, who, through a struggle with his conscience, reveals the stupidity and viciousness of western capitalist morals and superstitions.

The light of progress shines through the dark-skinned native island woman, Erola, played by Joan Jaffry, and Fra, the island man, played by Ross Vaughn. It is their wisdom in the ways of nature that points to the better world.

I do not agree with those who complain about "technical weaknesses" in this play. Here Shaw uses his great weapon of ridicule with entertaining and devastating effect. With a wry wit seldom equalled in the theatre he lashes at bourgeois bungling, capitalist racist theories, fraudulent eugenic



G. B. SHAW

programs for selected parenthood where healthy idiots with no aptitude for useful work are spawned. And just to broaden the picture, he deals with some interesting aspects of love, marriage and divorce.

But that's not all. The British Navy arrives conveniently offstage to rescue the Church of England clergyman from the "heathens." There is an uproarious scene when the islanders are busy replying to ultimatums under the guns of the fleet. And, of course, there is that solid bit of comedy when an angel flies in with the advice that judgment day had arrived. The burdens of the judgment are lightened somewhat for the Unexpected Isle folks by radio reports that another angel with a fiery sword and a couple of tough little cherubs are praising holy hob with the prime minister and members of Parliament in London.

The youthful cast for this play was selected by Mr. Vaughn and Alan James, the director, in large part from the resident company of Ethan Allen Players, a summer drama group in Brandon, Vt. Included in the cast are Mary Gordon, Lawrence Goulding, Betty Compton, Dan Durning, Jim Bernard, Audrey Blackburn, Corriana Lothar, Peter Nelson, Don Gilliland, Joe Gorsuch and Bernice Bokel.

"Simpleton" is not an easy play to do. Actors with long years of experience have had great difficulties with this type of Shaw comedy. The Vaughn-James group, however, seem to have surmounted most of the difficulties. They set out to play it in a broad classic style with careful attention to the diction. But there are moments of underplaying in the three final garden scenes. There is, of course, the danger of overplaying and hamming such scenes. That danger, however, does not plague the present production. Some action and diction in the final scenes need to be tightened up. There are too many lines tossed off loosely and not given a chance to sink in. I hope that was only an opening night weakness, because the play was otherwise excellently performed. It is scheduled to run through Jan. 24.





# Ford Local Calls for Firing of Brownell

DEARBORN, Nov. 29.—Local and unit officers of the 26,000 member Ford UAW Local 600 last week urged President Eisenhower to "accept Attorney General Brownell's resignation at once."

"Your failure to do so will signify that your administration has officially embraced McCarthyism and abandoned American democracy," they warned in a letter to the President.

"America can have the U. S. Constitution and Bill of Rights

or it can have McCarthyism. It cannot have both."

Lambasting Brownell's "irresponsible accusations" against ex-President Truman and the late Harry Dexter White, the local leaders charged:

"All this had for its purpose to spread fear and intimidation against any American who was ever associated with Roosevelt's New Deal and with labor's efforts to work for social progress for American workers and the American people. It was intended to force every American to

ask: If this could happen to Truman, can I possibly feel safe? For only in such a high state of hysteria could it be hoped to impose a fascist police state on the United States."

"Brownell's accusation set off a chain reaction of wild charges and counter-charges that made us like a McCarthyite lunatic asylum. We have become the laughing stock of Europe and the world as a result of the 'hysteria' we have permitted to engulf us."

The letter was signed by Carl

Stellato, president; John Orr, vice president; William H. Johnson, recording secretary; W. G. Grant, financial secretary; Joe Rivers, sergeant at arms; John Sanchez, guide; Andy Dewar, George LaMarque and Johnnie B. Jones, trustees and unit presidents; Alex Simon, Gear & Axle; Leonard Macebo, Casting Machine and Tank Engine; Walter Quillico, Dearborn Assembly Plant; Mike Kasper, Dearborn Engine Plant; Horace Sheffield, Dearborn Iron Foundry; Robert Battle III, Dearborn Specialty

Foundry; Joe Allen, Dearborn Stamping Plant; Mike D'Agostino, Ford Parts Depot; Joe Morgan, Frame and Cold Header; Thomas Bradford, Glass Plant; Lou Rinaldi, Lincoln-Mercury Parts Depot; Nick Macounovich, Maintenance and Construction; George Gentry, Miscellaneous; Fred Soretti, Motor Plant; Carl Smith, Open Hearth; George Pluhar, Plastic; John Mauds, Rolling Mill; Virgil Lacey, Tool & Die and William Williamson, acting president, Transportation Unit.

## UE Organizer Davis: Smith Attack Is Aimed at Labor

DAVE DAVIS, organizer for the past 20 years of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, now indicted under the thought-control Smith Act, gives a report to his membership of "why I am compelled to decline the nomination for organizer in the coming elections," and "why the bosses have been out to 'get' me." Davis says, "You will see that it is not me they are after, but our union and the conditions we have won."

Excerpts from the statement Dear Fellow Members of Local 155 UE:

For the past 20 years, I have been serving the members of Local 155, UERMWA, in the capacity of business representative and organizer. Beginning with December, 1933 the membership has honored me by re-electing me to those posts year after year. Now, for the first time I am compelled to decline the nomination for organizer in the coming elections. I feel that every member is entitled to know the reason for this decision.

On July 29, 1953, in the early hours of the morning, in real Cezapato style, I was pulled out of bed, arrested, and charged with allegedly violating the Smith Act, by conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of government by force and violence. My trial is set for March 1954 on this charge, and if I am convicted, I face five

years in jail.

Two things must be clear to all of you. First, I am completely innocent of any such charges. Second, I am not giving up the fight for the workers, but Big Business is forcing me to fight on another front, and that makes it impossible for me to service the membership of this local with the same high standards I have always tried to maintain. I will have to devote much of my time to preparation for the trials.

WHY WAS I ARRESTED under the Smith Act? The story begins 20 years ago when this local was founded. This country was going through a great depression. People were faced with unemployment, starvation, degradation and misery.

It was people like myself and others who fought for Unemployment Insurance at that time; and fought to organize the workers into militant industrial unions. It was in the midst of the depression, nearly 20 years ago that I helped to organize the union in RCA, and it was then that Local 155 was born. Right from the start, I was attacked for these activities, and the attacks have never stopped.

Let us look at the progress of Local 155 since 1933, and you will see why the bosses have been out to "get" me. You will see that it is not me they are after, but OUR UNION and the conditions we have won. In 1933 tool and die workers were paid 75 cents an hour; machinists 65 cents; and semi-skilled workers from 35 cents to 50 cents an hour.

IN 1953 THE contracts I negotiated provide for \$2.25 to \$3.13 an hour for tool and die makers; \$2.15 to \$2.95 for machinists; \$1.65 to \$1.90 for semi-skilled workers; and \$1.55 to \$1.67 for laborers. We pioneered for the 5-day, 40-hour week in the metal industry in this area, and won it; we pioneered for paid holidays (we now have seven); and for triple time for holidays worked; since 1937 we have had time and one half after 8 hours; double time in excess of 10 hours in a week; time and one-half for Saturday as such; double time for Sunday as such.

### What's On?

Coming "STOP MCCARTHYISM NOW" mass rally to defend the right to teach and learn, sponsored by Jefferson School, on Wed., Dec. 2, 8:15 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

ATTENTION GARMENT WORKERS: Joe Starobin, just returned from China and Viet Nam will tell of his 2 1/2 years tour of Europe as correspondent for the Daily Worker, Tues., Dec. 1 at Yugoslav Home, 405 W. 41st St. 6:30 p.m. Contr. 40c. No other collection. Sponsored by Garment Freedom of the Press Forum.

THE NEW YORK Labor Youth League is holding its Christmas Dance on Fri. Dec. 18th at the Rockland Palace, 185 St. and 8th Ave., featuring 2 Bands — Art Blackley and his All Stars, and Alberto Santiago's 12 piece Mambo band. Tickets \$1.50 in advance, \$1.50 at door. Tickets sold at the LYL, 100 E. 17th, Rm. 225.

BY POPULAR REQUEST — RETURN ENGAGEMENT Hootenanny and Dance, Sat. Dec. 26th, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Adm. \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at door. All star musical review.

## REUTHER SAYS GOP BREAKS PLEDGE TO CURB PRICE RISE

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO and the CIO United Auto Workers, today blamed the Republican Administration for a new all-time high in living costs.

The increase reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics will result in a wage increase of two cents an hour for more than 1,000,000 workers covered by UAW escalator contract provisions, but Reuther said that "such increases do not represent a real increase in purchasing power at all."

"There is no justifiable basis for continued inflation," he added. "The still-upward spiraling prices point to a failure on the part of the national administration to live up to promises made during the Presidential campaign."

"Among the major victims of this failure are the farmers, who are caught in the squeeze between falling prices for farm goods and high and rising prices for manufactured goods."

Reuther said the effect on families living on fixed income "continues to be tragic."

## Mellon \$\$ Back New TV Scare

PITTSBURGH. — Heavily financed by some of the biggest Mellon-controlled corporations, a new anti-Communist drive is under way here. Among the Mellon companies contributing are the Pittsburgh-Consolidated Coal Co.; Gulf Oil Co.; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., and the Scaife Co.

These are listed as supporting the Catholic Duquesne University's Institute on Communism, which has announced what it terms "a unique program of weekly half-hour television shows aimed at explaining how the Communists are working to overthrow the U. S. Government and other free nations."

THIS PROGRAM started Sunday, Oct. 18, on WDTV and will run for 26 Sundays. The station

people and farmers, who are the majority in this country should have the major governing power. This is democracy; 4) I believe that we can live in peace with the rest of the world.

I believe that these things that I stand for are what many workers and farmers stand for; but even though you may not agree with all of my ideas, most people will agree that I have the right to express them, in accordance with our American traditions; that I should not go to jail for my ideas; and that I should be able to remain with my family and with you, to fight for a better life for all of us.

To the honest, militant members in our Union, I wish to state, from my own experience, that there are no gimmicks or maneuvers to avoid struggle, and its accompanying attacks and redbaiting. There is only one way a union can become "respectable" in the eyes of the boss, and that is to stop fighting.

WHILE I AM COMPELLED to give up my daily leadership in the struggle of UE Local 155, I am confident that with united support, such as you have given me in the past, we will defeat this union.

has donated the time as a "public service."

For the past three years, which covered the period of the state sedition and Smith Act frameups of Steve Nelson and his five co-defendants, this university has conducted such an institute, thereby substantially contributing to the hysteria and fear which made fair trials impossible for the defendants.

Father John R. Schlicht, assistant professor of history at the university, directs the "production," which, according to the Pittsburgh Catholic, will be "in the form of an investigation, similar to those conducted by congressional committees."

There will be two "witnesses" each Sunday. One will relate his alleged experiences "under Communism abroad" and the other will tell about the "intentions and practices" of Communists in this country.

THE FIRST type of "witnesses" will consist of "masked people from behind the Iron Curtain." They will be masked "because of their fears that relatives still there may be cruelly treated as a result of their testimony."

These "witnesses" come from the scum of fascist, anti-democratic refugees, admitted under a special quota and bought and paid for out of the ultra-secret one hundred million dollar fund controlled by the President and subject not even to an audit. They spend their time in this country plotting the violent overthrow of their home governments.

The second type of "witnesses" will be men like Louis Budenz — former Communists expelled from that party for their infamous conduct and now become professional paid informers and provocateurs for the employing class and the FBI.

Budenz and his kind will have their expenses "financed by voluntary contributions."

These "witnesses" will be questioned by Common Pleas Court Judges Harry Montgomery and Samuel Weiss, both Democrats, and Superior Court Judge Blair Gunther, Republican. Montgomery who imposed the unprecedented savage 20-year sentence on Nelson.

Gunther is head of the reactionary Polish National Alliance. Weiss is a member of the Advisory Board to the President of Duquesne University and has repeatedly ruled from the bench that the Communist Party is an outlawed organization.

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